(54) COORDINATE INPUT DEVICE

(11) 60-243729 (A)

(43) 3.12.1985 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 59-98538

(22) 18.5.1984

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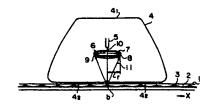
(51) Int. Cl⁴. G06F3/03,G06K11/06

PURPOSE: To improve the coordinate reading accuracy and reliability of a coordinate input device by reading out a specific pattern on an information plate

optically by an operation part.

CONSTITUTION: The coordinate input device is constituted of an information plate 1 and an operation part 4 for finding out and outputting coordinate information consisting of its moving distance and moving direction by optionally moving on the plate 1 and optically detecting a pattern on the plate 1. The information plate 1 is constituted by forming plural cones 3 of which surface is uniformly ground are formed like a matrix on a black surface 2. Photodetecting parts 6~9 on the operation part 4 detect the reflected light 11 of light flux 10 irradiated from an light emitting part 5 by said conical surface 3 as four 1/4 arcs formed on the photodetecting surface having a prescribed width on the periphery of each cone 3. An added value obtained by adding respective detecting signals from the photodetecting parts 6~9 under prescribed combination is inputted to a differential amplifier circuit with a fixed polarity to detect the moving direction. The moving distance is detected by counting up square signals based upon the detected signals to input the coordinate information.





(54) DETECTING METHOD OF DIRECTION INPUT

(11) 60-243730 (A)

(43) 3.12.1985 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 59-99025

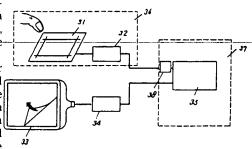
(22) 17.5.1984

(71) MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO K.K. (72) TOORU SAKON(1)

(51) Int. Cl⁴. G06F3/03

PURPOSE: To execute coordinate input processing easily adding direction information to a display picture or the like by identifying information related to a direction on the basis of an angle formed by a straight line between two points, a-starting-point-and-an-end-point, and a-reference-axis-out-of-input-coordinate information.

CONSTITUTION: A direction input part 36 consists of a direction input detector 31 and its control part 32 and the detector 31 is constituted of a touch panel for matrix keys. The coordinate signals of a course of a finger moved on the panel are successively sent to a direction detecting/identifying part 37 through said control part 32. The part 37 is constituted of a receiving buffer 38 and an information processor 35 to extract the coordinates of the starting point and end point of the course of said finger. An angle formed by the straight line connecting said two points and the X axis is found out from the extracted coordinates and classified to any one of eight directions of vertical, horizontal and oblique directions. The information processor 35 executes picture processing including the inputted direction on the basis of the direction information and displays the processed result on an information display device 33.



(54) SELF-DIAGNOSIS DEVICE OF MAGNETIC DISC CONTROL DEVICE

(11) 60-243731 (A)

(43) 3.12.1985 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 59-99105

(22) 17.5.1984

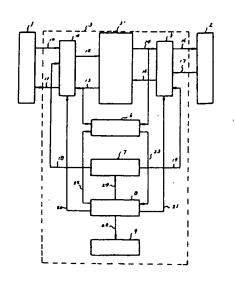
(71) NIPPON DENKI K.K. (72) SADAO YOSHIDA

(51) Int. Cl⁴. G06F3/06,G11B19/02

PURPOSE: To decide the self-diagnosis of a function and the position of a trouble easily by executing sequence control for automatically generating a proper false

signal pattern and automatically deciding the generated result.

CONSTITUTION: A self-diagnosis device of a control device 3 for controlling a magnetic disc device 2 on the basis of an instruction from a host device 1 is constituted of a magnetic disc control basic circuit 3', interface switching circuits 4, 5 between the host device 1 and the magnetic disc device 2, a false signal generating circuit 7 for generating an optional signal pattern, a decision circuit 6, a display device 9 for a diagnozed result, and a control circuit 8 for these devices. In the diagnosis operation, false signals 18, 19 are inputted from the circuit 7 to the basic circuit 3' through the switching circuits 4, 5 and the control device 3 is electrically disconnected from the host device 1 and the magnetic disc device 2. The decision circuit 6 compares the output signals 13, 14 of the basic circuit 3' with decision data 22 to decide the normality of the operation of the basic circuit 3' in accordance with the coincidence/dissidence of both the data and sends the decided result to the control circuit 8.



⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

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G 06 F 3/03

7622-5B

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全 5 頁)

図発明の名称 方向入力検出方法

砂発 明 者

砂代 理 人

创特 顧 昭59-99025

❷出 昭59(1984)5月17日

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1、発明の名称

方向入力検出方法

2、特許請求の範囲

X座標とY座標によるマトリクスキーから構成 されたタッチパネルを入力手段として具備し、利 用者が指を前記タッチパネルの表面上で移動させ たときの、指の移動経路の始点および終点の座標 を検出し、2点を結ぶ直線と前記タッチパネルの 基準軸とのなす角度と、2点の相対的位置によっ て方向情報を識別するととを特徴とする方向入力 検出方法。

3、発明の詳細な説明

産業上の利用分野

本発明は、タッチパネルを用いることによって、 方向入力を行うときの方向情報の簡易検出方法に 関するものである。

従来例の構成とその問題点

近年、タッチパネルは、情報表示装置の画面に 固定して取り付け、上配情報表示装置に表示され た画像イメージを見ながら、画像で表示されたキ - の位置を直接指で触れることによって入力を行 うととができるという点から、マンマシン・イン ターフェースの一形態として会話型の情報システ 4等で広く利用されている。

以下にタッチパネルの利用形態の一従来例を示 す。第1図は、タッチパネルの従来の利用形態に よる会話型情報システムの一構成例を示す図であ るo また、第2図はメッチパネルのキー構成の一 例を示す図である。第1図において、利用者が情 報表示装置13亿表示されたキーイメージに従っ て、第2図のキー構成からなるタッチパネル11 の対応するキーに触れると、触れた位置の座標信 号がタッチパネル制御部12に送られる。上記タ ッチパネル制御部12においては、送られてきた **路標信号を定められたフォーマットの座標情報に** 変換し、情報処理装置18に送る。情報処理装置 15では、受信した巫標情報に従って、あらかじ め規定されている処理を行い、その結果を情報表 示義置13,印字義置16,ディスク17等の路

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装置に出力する。以上が、タッテパネルの最も一 数的な利用形態である。

従来例では、単に特定の庭標情報を入力し、対応する処理を行うための処理指定入力装置としての位置付けてしかなかった。しかし、マンマンインタフェースとしての機能を考えると、複数い人力 医療情報 出力機能は れる方向、あるた情報 出力機能は 不可欠であり、また情報的な利用に限定して考えるならば、専用の方の入力接置を用いたシステムとも、メッチムの方が、より幅広い用途が考えられる。

発明の目的

本発明は、上記従来のタッチパネルの利用形態における構成に何ら影響を与えることなく、情報表示装置上に表示された価値に、方向を加味した処理をほどとすために、利用者が顕の中で括くのと同じ様なイメージで、方向情報を入力することができる簡易方向入力検出方法に関するものである。

ネルから構成されている。ととで、上記方向入力 検出装置31は従来のタッチパネルの利用形態の とおり、情報表示装置33の画面に固定されてい てもよいが、使用目的を、方向情報の入力に限定 するならば必ずしも画面に固定されている必要は なく、キーの数も高々8×8程度で充分である。

発明の構成

実施例の説明

第3図は、本発明の方向入力検出方法を適用したシステムの一実施例の構成を示す図である。尚、第3図は、基本的に第1図に示した構成と同じものであるが、本発明における各部の根能をより明確にするために、改めてことに示した。

方向入力部36は、方向入力検出装置31と、 方向入力検出装置制御部32よりなる。上記方向 入力検出装置31は、マトリタスキーのタッテバ

取り出された始点および終点の路標をそれぞれ $(X_0,Y_0) \cdot (X_1,Y_1)$ とすれば、2点を結ん だ直線とX軸とのなす角度 θ は

より求めるととができるから、縦・横・斜のB方向の区分範囲を、第4図の様に規定するととができる。第4図で規定した方向の範囲を角度 0 およびtan 0 について表にしたものが第1表である。第

1 表においてαは
$$\frac{Y_1 - Y_0}{X_1 - X_0}$$
 (= $\omega \theta$)を表わして

更に、第1表における①~④の各々の範囲内での、互いに相反する方向の識別を、始点および終点の座標 * o と * 1、 あるいは * o と * 1を用いて行なう。第2表は、第1表における①~④の各々の範囲内における方向の識別条件と、それによって識別される方向の一覧表である。

第 1 表

方向	範囲	(rad)	a
#	0	0 < 0 < 1 × 15 π < 0 < 16 π	0≦¤<0.41 -0.4Kσ≤0
\$	3	$\frac{1}{8}\pi < \theta < \frac{3}{8}\pi$	0.41 ≦
† †	3	है स < 0 < है स	α<-2.41 α> 2.41
12	@	\$π<0< ⁷ π	-2:41 ≤ a ≤ -0.41

ただし
$$0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Y_1 - Y_0}{X_1 - X_0} (= \tan \theta)$$

第 2 表

方向	条件	方向	条件
>	Xo < X1	4-	X _O > X ₁
1		•	
1	Y o < Y 1	+	Yo >Y1
``	•	``	

情報によって情報処理装置35では、情報表示装置33上で左改ページを行うための顕像処理がなされる。

発明の効果

以上のような、識別方法を取る本発明の方向入力検出方法は、識別手順がタッチパネルの出力データ形式に依存しないので、従来のシステムに容易に適用でき、画像に方向を加味した処理を行うときの簡易型の方向入力検出方法として非常に有効である。

4、図面の簡単な説明

第1図は従来のタッチパネルを用いた会話型情報システムの一実施例の構成図、第2図はタッチパネルのキーの一例を示す構成図、第3図は本発明の一実施例の方向入力検出方法を適用したシステムの構成図、第4図は第3図における職別方向区分の範囲を示す図、第5図は第3図における方向検出および職別の施れ図である。

31 ……方向入力検出装置、38……受信パッファ、36……情報処理装置、38……情報表示

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以上の手続きによって、方向入力検出装置33から任意に入力された方向は、縦・横・斜の計8方向のいずれかに分類される。分類された方向情報にもとづいて、情報処理装置35で入力された方向を加味した画像の処理が行われ、結果が情報表示装置33上に表示される。

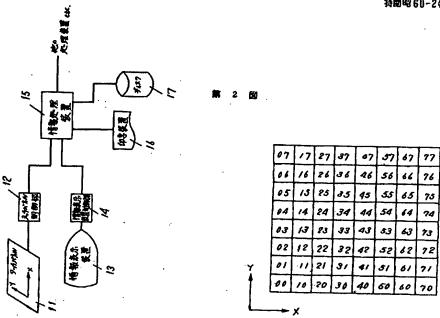
第5図に、方向検出および厳別処理の概略フローを示す。本発明による方向入力検出方法を用いた一利用例を次に示す。第3図において、情報表示装置33上に表示された面像情報に対し、あたかも本のページをめくる様に、上記情報表示装置33上で面面の改ページを行うものとする。

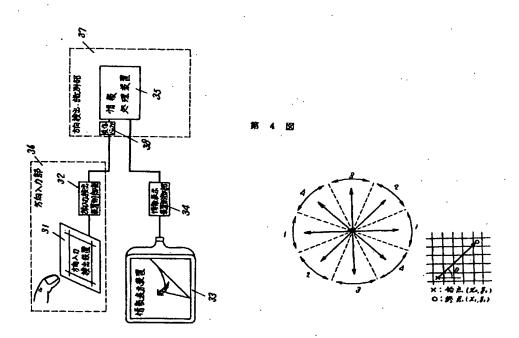
利用者は、第4図で定めた方向範囲にもとづいて、方向入力検出装置31上で指を左に移動させる。そのときの始点と終点の座標をそれぞれ(8,8)、(3,8)とすれば、第1式より θ =+0.1974となり、第1表より範囲①に含まれ、左右いずれかの方向情報であると識別される。次に第2表より、 $X_0 > X_1$ であるので左への方向情報であると識別された方向

装置。

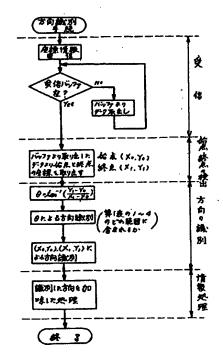
代理人の氏名 弁理士 中 尾 敏 男 ほか1名

特爾昭60-243730(4)





新 5 図



DIRECTION INPUT DETECTION METHOD

Toru Sakon and Masao Ikezaki

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C. FEBRUARY 2004
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Examination Request: Not filed

DIRECTION INPUT DETECTION METHOD

[Hoko nyuryoku kenshutsu hoho]

Inventors: Toru Sakon and

Masao Ikezaki

Applicant: Matsushita Electric Industry Co., Ltd.

[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claim

A direction input detection method characterized in that it is equipped with a touch panel configured with matrix keys comprising X coordinates and Y coordinates as an input means; whereby, when a user moves a finger on the surface of the aforementioned touch panel, coordinates of the start point and the end point of the track of the finger are detected, and direction information is identified based on the angle created by a straight line connecting the 2 points and the reference axis of the aforementioned touch panel and the relative positions of the 2 points.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to a simple method for detecting <u>direction information</u> on a direction input using a touch panel.

Configuration of a conventional example and its problem

Because a touch panel is fixed onto the screen of an information display device, and an input is made by touching the position of a key displayed on the aforementioned information display device while looking at a video image, it is widely utilized as one form of man-machine interface for an interactive information system in recent years.

A conventional example of the utilization of the touch panel is shown below. Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating a configuration example of an interactive information system in which a touch panel is utilized in the conventional manner. In addition, Figure 2 is a diagram showing an example of the key configuration of the touch panel. In Figure 1, when a user touches an applicable key on touch panel 11 comprising the key configuration shown in Figure 2, a coordinate signal corresponding to the position touched is sent to touch panel control part 12. At the aforementioned touch panel control part 12, the coordinate signal received is converted into coordinate information with a prescribed format and sent to information processor 15. At information processor 15, prescribed processing is carried out, and the result is output to various devices, such as information display device 13, printer 16, and disk 17. This is the most popular way the touch panel is utilized.

The conventional example was ranked as a mere input device for specifying processing which carried out the processing corresponding to a simple input of specific coordinate information. However, in consideration of a man-machine interface function, a function to output information pertaining to a direction expressed by multiple pieces of information input coordinates or information on a shape is essential. Also, when only its simple utilization is at issue, a system equipped with the conventional function of a touch panel as well as the direction input detection function could be utilized in a wider range of applications than a system which utilizes a dedicated direction input device.

Purpose of the invention

The present invention pertains to a simple direction input detection method by which direction information can be input using an image almost identical to the one a user imagines in the head in order to carry out the processing while adding directionality to an image displayed on an information display panel without affecting the configuration of the aforementioned conventional touch panel.

Configuration of the invention

The present invention has a configuration in which a touch panel comprising matrix keys as a direction input device and a direction input control part are provided for a direction input part, coordinate information on a start point and an end point is extracted from information on a series of coordinates specified as a user moves a finger in the intended direction on the touch panel, and the information pertaining to 3 directions, namely, vertical, horizontal, or diagonal, is identified based on the angle created by the straight line connecting the 2 points and the reference axis and the relative positions of the 2 points in order to provide information used to carry out processing while adding directionality to an image displayed on an information display device.

Explanation of an application example

Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating the configuration of an application example of a system to which the direction input detection method of the present invention is applied. Although Figure 3 is basically identical to the one with the configuration shown in Figure 1, it is shown here again in order to further clarify the functions of the respective parts of the present invention.

Direction input part 36 comprises direction input detector 31 and direction input detector control part 32. Aforementioned direction input detector 31 is configured with a touch panel comprising matrix keys. Here, although aforementioned direction input detector 31 may be fixed onto the screen of information display device 33 like the way the conventional touch panel is utilized, if the purpose of its use is to be restricted to the input of direction information, it doe not necessarily have to be fixed onto the screen, and 8 x 8 keys should be sufficient.

The user moves a finger from an arbitrary position to another arbitrary position on direction input detector 33. Coordinate signals representing the track of the finger moved by the user are sent to direction input detector control part 32 in sequence, converted into pieces of coordinate information with a prescribed format, and sent to direction detection/identification part 37. Aforementioned direction detection/identification part 37 is configured with reception buffer 38 and information processor 35. The series of pieces of coordinate information sent from aforementioned direction input detector control part 32 are accumulated into aforementioned reception buffer 35 temporarily. Upon receiving the series of pieces of coordinate information, reception buffer 35 extracts the first and the last pieces of coordinate information as coordinates of the start and end points of the track of the finger moved by the user.

When the coordinates of the start point and the end point extracted are denoted as (X_0, Y_0) and (X_1, Y_1) , angle θ created by the straight line connecting the 2 points and the X axis can be obtained from

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{X_1 - X_0}{Y_1 - X_0}\right) \qquad \dots \dots (h)$$

Thus, the ranges of the divisions of the 3 directions, namely, horizontal, vertical, and diagonal, can be specified in the manner shown in Figure 4. When the ranges of the directions specified in Figure 4 are tabulated with respect to angle θ and tan θ , Table 1 results. In Table 1, α

represents
$$\frac{X_1-X_0}{X_1-X_0}$$
 (= tan θ).

Furthermore, opposite directions within the respective ranges 1 through 4 are identified using coordinates X_0 and X_1 or Y_0 and Y_1 of the start point and the end point. Table 2 is a list of conditions for identifying the directions within the respective ranges 1 through 4 in Table 1 and the directions identified as a result.

		2		
0	方向	46	* (x+d)	a .
	#	•	0 <4 < + # P# <6 < 4 #	05=<0,41 -0.48=50
	5	•	<u></u> 1	0.415452.41
:	+1	•	\$*<*<\$*	et e> 2.41
	ų.	8	\$±<\$<{\frac{1}{2}}	-2:41 \$85-0 <i>A</i> 1

Key: 1 Direction 2 Condition

Provided that $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$

		②	¥,-¥,	<u>0</u> (=#6	, (2)
①	方弯	£	件	方向	泵	件
		ж _о -	ς Σ ΄ ₁	4=-	Io >	¥.,
	,			•		
	1	Yo .	c T,	ŧ	T _C	>Y,
	Α.			•		

Key: 1 Direction 2 Condition

A direction input arbitrarily from direction input detector [sic; information display device] 33 is classified into one of a total of 3 directions, that is, vertical, horizontal, and diagonal, through the aforementioned procedure. Video processing added with the direction input is carried out by information processor 35 based on the classified direction information, and the result is displayed on information display device 33.

An outlined flow of the direction detection and the identification processing is shown in Figure 5. An application example utilizing the direction input detection method in accordance with the present invention is shown below. In Figure 3, assume that new pages are flipped on the screen of aforementioned information display device 33 for the pieces of image information displayed on information display device 33 as if flipping the pages of a book.

The user moves the finger to the left on direction input detector 31 based on the direction ranges decided in Figure 4. Assuming that the coordinates of the start point and the end point then are (8,8) and (3,9), Equation (1) yields $\theta = +0.1974$, which is within range ① according to Table 1, so that it is identified as a piece of information indicating the horizontal direction. Next, because $X_0 > X_1$ according to Table 2, it is identified as a piece of direction information indicating left.

Information processor 35 carries out image processing for flipping the page to the left on information display device 33 based on the pieces of direction information identified in said manner.

Effect of the invention

In the case of the direction input detection method of the present invention which adopts the aforementioned identification method, because the identification procedure is not dependent on the format of the data output from the touch panel, it can be applied to a conventional system easily, so that it is highly advantageous as a simple direction input detection method used for direction-added image processing.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an application example of an interactive information system utilizing a conventional touch panel; Figure 2 is a diagram showing an example configuration of touch panel keys; Figure 3 is a block diagram of a system to which the direction input detection method of the application example of the present invention is applied; Figure 4 are diagrams showing the ranges of the divisions of identifying directions; and Figure 5 is a flowchart of the detection and the identification of the direction in Figure 3.

31 ... direction input detector; 38 ... reception buffer; 35 ... information processor, and 33 ... information display device.

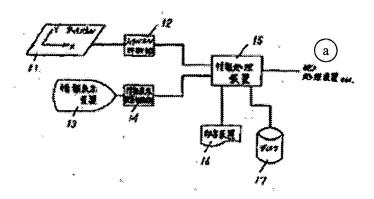


Figure 1

Keys: a Other processors, etc. Touch panel

- 11
- 12
- Touch panel control part Information display device 13
- 14 Information display device control part
- Information processor Printer 15
- 16
- 17 Disk

#7	17	27	37	#7	37	67	77
2 8	16	28	26	46	38	66	76
95	15	25	35	4 5	<i>3</i> 3	65	75
14	14	24	34	44	54	64	74
M	/3	73	JĪ	43	A)	63	73
24	12	22	35	42	52	12	72
# i	11	21	37	41	31	51	71
40	16	20	30	40	60	60	70

Figure 2

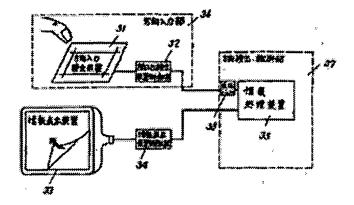


Figure 3

Key: Direction input detector 31 Direction input detector control part 32 Information display device 33 Information display device control part 34 Information processor
Direction input part 35 36 37 Direction detection/identification part 38 Reception buffer

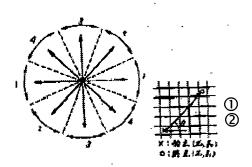


Figure 4

Key: 1 Start point

2 End point

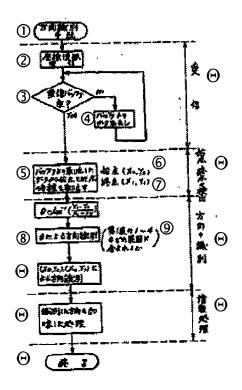


Figure 5

Key:	1	Direction identification procedure
•	2	Receive coordinate information
	3	Reception buffer empty?
	4	Retrieve data from buffer
	5	Extract coordinates of start point and end point from data retrieval from buffer
	6	Start point
	7	End point
	8	Identification of direction based on θ
	9	In which of range 1-4 in Table 1 is it included?
	10	Identification of direction used based on (X_0, Y_0) and (X_1, Y_1)
	11	Processing added with direction identified
	12	End
	13	Reception
	14	Detection of start point and end point
	15	Identification of direction
		* a

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Information processing